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                   IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                   FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
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                            Norfolk Division
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        UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                Plaintiff,
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                                                  CRIMINAL CASE NO.
                                                       2:11cr33
        v.
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        MOHAMMAD SAAILI SHIBIN,
        a/k/a "Khalif Ahmed Shibin,"
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        a/k/a "Mohammad Ali,"
        a/k/a "Ali Jama,"
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                Defendant.
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                         TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                              (Rule 29 Motion)
                             Norfolk, Virginia
April 26, 2012
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     BEFORE: THE HONORABLE ROBERT G. DOUMAR,
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                United States District Judge
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     APPEARANCES:
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                UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
                By: Joseph E. DePadilla, Esquire
                     Benjamin L. Hatch, Esquire
Brian J. Samuels, Esquire
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                      Paul Casey, Esquire
                     Assistant United States Attorneys
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                     Counsel for the United States
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                ZOBY & BROCCOLETTI, P.C.
                By: James O. Broccoletti, Esquire
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                     Counsel for the Defendant
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Heidi L. Jeffreys, Official Court Reporter

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              THE COURT: All right, Mr. Broccoletti, the ball is
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     in your court.
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              MR. BROCCOLETTI: Judge, on behalf of the defendant
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     we would move for judgment of acquittal with respect to
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     the -- I'm sorry.
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              (There was a pause in the proceedings.)
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              MR. BROCCOLETTI: -- move for judgment of acquittal
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     with respect to the count charging the defendant with piracy
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     of the Marida Marguerite. I'm not going to belabor the
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     issues. The Court said before -- we had submitted numerous
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     briefs to the Court. The Court withheld its motion -- or its
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     order in terms of our motion to dismiss this particular count
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     pending the evidence that was presented in the case.
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              The evidence that was presented clearly now
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     establishes that the defendant never went aboard the Marida
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     Marguerite while the boat was on the high seas. There is no
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     evidence, either, that the defendant had conspired or entered
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     into any agreement with any other coconspirator to aid,
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     assist, abet the acts of piracy or to engage in the
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     negotiations for the boat, the Marida Marquerite, prior to
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     the time the attackers went to sea.
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              Therefore, there's no evidence, number one, that the
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     defendant entered into the conspiracy before the attackers
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     left and at the time the boat was seized. Number two,
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there's no evidence that the defendant was on the high seas
with the Marida Marquerite. The only evidence before the
Court is that the defendant boarded the boat approximately
seven to ten days after the boat was within the territorial
waters of Somalia.
         Therefore, pursuant to the motions that we had
earlier filed -- and, again, I'm not going to argue the same
things we've gone over. The Court knows what the issues are.
Therefore, we would submit to the Court that the evidence is
insufficient under United States v. Smith and that piracy is
defined as robbery on the high seas. The defendant never
having been on the high seas, the defendant never having been
a conspirator prior to the time the boat was seized,
therefore cannot be guilty of piracy under that particular
count.
         I'll address them one at a time or --
         THE COURT: I think we better deal with them one at
a time.
         MR. BROCCOLETTI: Yes, sir.
         THE COURT: Otherwise, we'll be confused.
         All right, Mr. Hatch. Do you desire to arque? I'm
more interested not in the questions that previously have
been decided; however, I want to deal with what
Mr. Broccoletti has now raised, and that is the question of
what evidence you feel would take this beyond the question so
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that the jury can determine whether there's sufficient evidence to go there. So tell me about it.

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MR. HATCH: Yes, Your Honor. Well, first of all, I would disagree with Mr. Broccoletti that the evidence doesn't permit a reasonable jury to infer that this defendant was part of this conspiracy while the boat was being seized out on the high seas. The defendant's own statement was that Farah -- which is, of course, another name for Hilaac -- who seized that boat, as the evidence showed, was one of the attack skiff members; that Farah/Hilaac called him to ask him to be the negotiator for the seized ship. So I think the jury can reasonably infer he was part of that conspiracy once they seized the ship.

Mr. Broccoletti is certainly free to argue that that may not have happened until he came back, but the evidence is there. He came on board the ship shortly after it got to Garaad, and the evidence also is that the defendant typically resided in another part of Somalia, Galkayo, which is inland, so it would make sense it would take him a couple of days to get down to where the ship was. So I think there is sufficient evidence to show his involvement at an early stage.

Alternatively, however, I think that isn't legally necessary or significant in the case, because we have argued, really, under either of the competing definitions of piracy

this would meet it. Even under Mr. Broccoletti's narrow view that it's only robbery at sea that certainly happened.

THE COURT: Well, he evidently -- there's testimony that he was wearing the shirt of one of the people, and, secondly, that he stole the computer.

MR. HATCH: Correct, and the --

THE COURT: So that was -- there isn't any question in my mind about the robbery, because all you have to do -- even for common law robbery that would apply. However, he's not charged with common law robbery, he's charged with piracy.

The question necessarily is whether his actions constituted piracy. Primarily, his actual actions almost all took place within Somalian waters, other than whether he was part and parcel of a group sharing the proceeds. The question of being a partner and sharing proceeds makes every partner responsible for the actions of every other partner in furtherance of whatever the goal was.

Here the goal was to obtain ransom money -- or money -- for the ships. I don't think there's much question that you know that I don't think you have to be on board the ship to commit robbery at the time it's done, because you can commit it through other folks both by virtue of the conspiracy statutes as well as by virtue of the aiding and abetting statutes, both Sections 1 and 2 of Title 18, Section

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              So I don't have much problem with it except that
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     there may be some weak evidence, Mr. Hatch, about the piracy.
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              MR. HATCH: Well, Your Honor, I would say that
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     the -- the only thing that -- you said robbery certainly
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     occurred here both by the defendant and by his
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     coconspirators. The only other element that's necessary,
     even under the restricted definition, which, of course, we
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     don't agree with -- the only other element that's necessary
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     is that the crime at some point be committed on the high
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     seas. Clearly, here it was, and, as I think the Court
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     reasoned in the opinion it handed down the day before trial,
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     these are continuing offenses, and so once jurisdiction --
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              THE COURT: I feel like they are continuing
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     offenses.
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              MR. HATCH: -- once jurisdiction is attached the
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     defendant bears a responsibility for his participation in the
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     crime, at whatever point he joins it.
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              THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Hatch.
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                          Thank you, Your Honor.
              MR. HATCH:
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              THE COURT: The motion is overruled,
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     Mr. Broccoletti. Let's don't waste time on that.
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              Let's go to the next motion.
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              MR. BROCCOLETTI: Judge, I would -- we had
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     previously filed with the Court and the Court has ruled on
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all those other issues in terms of jurisdiction. I'm not
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     going to reargue those matters. I just want to note for the
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     record our continuing objection.
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              THE COURT: It's a continuing objection to that, and
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     those motions will be considered as if being made presently.
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              MR. BROCCOLETTI: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Okay? So that way the legalities are
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     taken care of for the record.
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              MR. BROCCOLETTI: Yes, sir. We have no other
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    motions to make.
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              THE COURT: Do you desire to argue, Mr. Hatch?
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              MR. HATCH: Your Honor has already ruled on all of
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     the issues, so I have nothing further to say.
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              THE COURT: Well, the same ruling would apply,
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    Mr. Hatch, okay?
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1	CERTIFICATION
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3	I certify that the foregoing is a correct excerpt
4	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
5	
6	s/s
7	Heidi L. Jeffreys
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9	May 9, 2012
10	Date
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